Supreme Court, U. S.
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MICHAEL RODAK, JR., CLERK

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

CASE NO. 79-1260

NOEL CHANDLER and ROBERT GRANGER,
APPELLANTS,

vs.

THE STATE OF FLORIDA,
APPELLEE.

ON APPEAL FROM
THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA

APPENDIX OF APPELLEE, THE STATE OF FLORIDA

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

OF FLORIDA

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Paul Baker, Judge

Case No. 77-25123-A

STATE OF FLORIDA

vs.

RONNEY A. ZAMORA,

defendant

REPORT TO THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA

re:

Conduct of

AUDIO-VISUAL TRIAL COVERAGE

TO:
The Honorable
The Chief Justice
And Justices of The
Supreme Court of Florida

Pursuant to paragraph (9) of the order entered by the Supreme Court of Florida in re: Petition for Post-Newsweek Stations, Florida, Inc. for Change in Code of Judicial Conduct, Case No. 46,835, January Term, A.D. 1977, this Court is submitting a report concerning the media coverage in the trial of State of Florida v. Ronney A. Zamora, (Circuit Court Case No. 77-25123-A). A copy of the Supreme Court's order is attached hereto as Appendix A.

Although the order does not request an evaluation until one year after the pilot program, this report is submitted now because of the great public interest generated by the Zamora case which was televised in its entirety and excerpts of the trial viewed throughout the world.

In addition to worldwide television coverage, the trial was reported extensively in almost every newspaper in the United States and abroad on a daily basis. There

was also extensive coverage on radio and the proceedings were published by news magazines in this and other countries. The articles that appeared in the printed media were, in most instances, accompanied by photographs taken in the courtroom during the course of the trial.

As a result, this Court has received requests for a report from the Supreme Courts of other states as well as the Subcommittee on the Constitution of the United States Senate. In addition, individual trial judges throughout the country have indicated interest in the conduct of the Zamora trial and the various news media have expressed a desire to read this Court's evaluation of the experiment.

This report will address itself specifically to each paragraph of the Supreme Court's order entered June 14, 1977.

1. Equipment and personnel.

(a) One portable television camera was in the courtroom throughout the pro-

ceedings. This camera was operated by WPBT (Public Broadcasting Service) Channel 2, Miami. On no occasion was more than one camera person operating the equipment during the course of the trial.

(b) Prior to commencment of the trial the Court received a request to clarify this subsection of the Supreme Court's order inasmuch as there is a provision for two still cameras and only one still camera photographer. The issue to be clarified concerned the taking of black and white as well as color photographs. After conferring with all interested parties, this Court felt the spirit of the rule would not be violated by permitting one photographer to operate a still camera for black and white photographs and another to operate a still camera for the purpose of taking color photographs.

During the first day of jury selection, the Court observed the operator of the cam-

era taking color photographs moving about the courtoom and he was not using a camera which met the criteria of paragraph (2)(b) of the Supreme Court order. A further controversy arose when the photographer in question was requested to cease photographing. This was resolved by utilizing one still camera photographer with the proper equipment taking both color and black and white photographs.

(c) At the intial conference of judges and media representatives called to implement the Supreme Court's order, only one member from any of the area's radio stations appeared. There was no separate system installed in the courtroom for the purpose of radio broadcasting. There was, however, a facility for audio pickup which was made available by the WPBT, Channel 2. At no time during the course of the trial did the Court receive a request for a separate audio system for radio. Had such a

request been made there would have been no problem in utilizing the existing equipment present in the Court facility.

(d) "Pooling" arrangements among the media were made well in advance of the trial; however, because there were over 60 individual media personnel from local stations and each of the major networks as well as foreign countries, it was necessary in the Court's opinion to appoint a liaison person to act as a coordinator. The network television personnel from out of state and the foreign media personnel were not familiar with the order of the Florida Supreme Court and it was necessary to hold a briefing session in order to familiarize everyone with the procedures to be followed. This briefing was handled by Mr. Steve Tello, News Operations Manager of WPLG TV, Channel 10, whom the Court had appointed as liasion. Any matters that required clarification were communicated to the Court through Mr. Tello and in turn he

conveyed instructions to the media from the Court.

In no instance did any member of the media attempt to bypass the Court-appointed liaison and in no instance did any member of the media fail to cooperate with instructions of the Court relayed through Mr. Tello.

2. Sound and light criteria.

(a) The television and audio equipment used during the course of the Zamora trial produced no distracting sould or light in the opinion of the Court. In speaking privately with the jurors at the conclusion of the trial, the Court ascertained that the presence of cameras (both still and te;evosopm was slightly distracting but not to the extent that it interfered with the jurors considering the testimony and being able to concentrate on the argument of counsel and the Court's instructions. The slight distraction according to the Jury Foreman had nothing to do with the

sound of the cameras or their presence but how they might effect the defendant and his family.

(b) The still cameras used throughout the trial conformed to the specifications set forth by the Supreme Court with the single exception of the color camera employed during the first day of jury selection. That camera was a Nikon which produced a greater sound than the 35mm Leica. After the first day there was no problem concerning still camera equipment.

(c) With the exception of the Nikon camera all equipment utilized during the course of the Zamora trial was demonstrated to the Court. The Nikon camera had also been demonstrated prior to the implementation of the Supreme Court's order and was unanimously rejected by all the judges for use in the courtroom. Had the Court been aware that one of the still cameras intended to be used in this trial was, in

fact, a Nikon its use would have been prohibited.

3. Location of equipment and personnel.

(a) The television camera was positioned in the courtroom in a location which permitted reasonable access to coverage. The camera in question was equipment with a directional microphone and care taken by the operator to avoid activating this equipment when panning over counsel table where attorneys were conferring with each other, the defendant or witnesses. The directional microphone was also turned off when there were conferences at the bench.

During the first three days of the trial the Court noticed that technical personnel and equipment were completely blocking the corridors immediately adjacent to the courtroom. Since these corridors also serve as access routes to the building's emergency exits, it was deemed necessary to allocate a separate room for techni-

cians and equipment. A room immediately adjacent to the judge's chambers was made available and all equipment and technical personnel was moved to this area. Thereafter, the halls were not congested nor were other courts which were in session disturbed by the sound of the television monitors.

(b) The still camera photographer was positioned in a designated seat next to the television camera. With the single exception of the color photographer who appeared on the first day of trial, there was no instance where a still photographer moved about the courtroom or in any way disrupted the court proceedings. It was possible for the still camera photographer to utilize both cameras in such a manner as not to distract from the trial proceedings.

(c) Broadcast media in attendance at trial sat in an area designated for the press and did not utilize independent

facilities for broadcasting trial proceedings.

4. Movement during proceedings.

There was complete compliance with all provisions of paragraph (4.) of the Supreme Court orcer.

5. Courtroom light sources.

The Zamora trial took place in two different courtrooms both of which had inadequate lighting. Prior to the trial, technicians requested an opportunity to increase the light source by making certain modifications. The Court viewed these modifications on the Saturday preceding the commencement of the trial. The initial equipment employed to increase the light source was suspended from the ceiling of the courtroom and required wiring which was taped to the courtroom wall. These fixtures were extremely distractive and also generated an inordinate amount of heat. The type

of equipment employed to increase the lighting within the courtroom gave the appearance of a Hollywood sound stage and it was ordered removed prior to trial. As an alternative the technical people suggested the use of a high intensity bulb which could be placed in the existing ceiling sockets and which would produce neither glare nor heat. Approximately ten to twelve such bulbs were utilized in both courtrooms and they were neither distracting nor uncomfortable. This also eliminated the unsightly wiring.

6. Conferences of counsel.

As previously mentioned, great care was taken by the camera operator to avoid picking up any audio portion of attorneys conferring at counsel table. Care was also taken to avoid audio pickup of bench conferences

7. Impermissible use of media material.

Discussed in Court's recommendations. (See page 20).

8. Appellate review.

Pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (8.), it is this Court's understanding that a trial Court order is presently before the Post-Newsweek Stations, Florida, Inc. The subject matters recited in that order are of genuine concern to both the media and the Court and it is respectfully suggested the Supreme Court consider entertaining the issues raised by that order

9. Evaluation or program.

The issue sought to be resolved in this pilot program is whether or not access to the courts through the medium of electronic media is compatible with the orderly administration of justice.

As Mr. Justice Black observed in Bridges v. California, 314 U.S., at

260, 86 L.Ed.192, 62 S.Ct. 190, 159 ALR 1346:

> "...free speech and fair trials are two of the most cherished policies of our civilization, and it would by a trying task to choose between them."

The question arises whether or not unfettered access to news becomes synonymous with unfettered dissemination. If the answer to this question is in the negative, the next query is where does the authority lie to decide what will be reported and what will not.

It would appear the answer to these questions lies equally between the inherent powers of the Court and the conscience of the media.

As an example, it would be unthinkable for a child to tender years who had been the victim of a rape to be repeatedly photographed on television or in the printed media and suffer the ridicule of her classmates and friends and equally

unthinkable for a trial judge to permit it. The same would apply to the victim of any sexual assault or any case involving a child.

Likewise, it would be prejudicial to the orderly administration of justice to permit the photographing of a police undercover agent or confidential informant when such action could pose a threat to the individual's life or, in the alternative, impede the efforts of law enforcement. Rather than face these issues in a confrontation between the press and the courts, the better practice would appear the media itself establish an enforceable code of ethical conduct to be adhered to by all members of their profession not inconsistent with the code of conduct imposed upon judges and lawyers.

This is not to suggest that trial judges shoudl abdicate their authority and allow the press free rein in deter-

mining what will be reported or disseminated nor, on the other hand, should judges shed their robes and assume the role of the editor, director or producer. It has been shown that in either instance abuses have resulted.

Certainly the most flagrant abuse was the trial of Bruno Hauptman[1] in 1934. However, as Chief Justice Warren Burger points out in Nebraska Press Association v. Stuart, 96 S.Ct.2791 (1976) at 2798:

> "Criticism was directed at the 'carnival' atmosphere that pervaded the community and the courtroom itself. Responsible leaders of press and the legal profession -- including other judges -- pointed out that much of this sorry performance could have been controlled by a vigilant trial judge and by other public officers subject to the control of the court."

The Court's feeling was communicated to the media and after the first day of trial there was complete restraint

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1. Hauptman v. New Jersey, 115 N.J. Law 412, 180 A.809, Cert.denied 296 *.S. 649, 56 S.Ct. 310 (1935)

exercised by all reporters from photographing or interviewing trial participants outside the courtroom.

The Courts primary concern throughout this experiment should be to avoid even the "probability that prejudice will result" and that the conduct of a trial with electronic media in the courtroom will not be "deemed inherently lacking in due process". See Estes v. State of Texas, 381, U.S.532, 85 S.Ct.1628, 14 LEd.2d, 543 (1965).

In reversing the conviction of Estes, the Supreme Court of the United States pointed out that there was an absence of any showing of prejudice. In Estes as well as Sheppard it was the trial judge's failure to give adequate instructions and admonitions as well as his failure to insulate the jury from reporters and photographers that caused the Court concern.

This concern is amplified by Mr. Justice Black's comment in In re: Murchison, 349 U.S.133, 136, 75 S.Ct.623, 625, 99 L.Ed. 942 (1955) when he observed:

> " ... our system of law has always endeavored to prevent even the probability of unfairness." (emphasis supplied)

The overhwlming obstacle to this pilot program lies in the United States Supreme Court's decision in Estes. It should be noted that the Estes opinion was authored by Mr. Justice Clark speaking for the majority. He was joined by his brothers Douglas, Goldberg, Harlan and Mr. Chief Justice Warren. Of these five only the Chief Justice, together with Justices Clark, Douglas and Goldberg, were of the view that the televising of trials as well as taking still pictures in the courtroom was in and of itself prejudicial error requiring reversal.

Mr. Justice Harlan did not go that far.

Although concurring in the majority opinion, Justice Harlan was careful to point out that the use of cameras in the courtroom should be judged under the circumstances surrounding Estes only.

In his concurring opinion he took great pains to point out:

> " ...the day may come when television will have become so commonplace an affair in the daily life of the average person as to dissipate all reasonable likelihood that its use in courtrooms may disparage the judicial process. It and when that day arrives the constitutional judgment called for now would of course be subject to re-examination in accordance with the traditional workings of the Due Process Clause."

Bearing in mind that Estes was decided June 7, 1965 (the trial having taken place in 1962), it is appropriate that we reevaluate the issue in the light of Justice Harlan's comments.

All of the Justices who concurred in the majority opinion of Estes have left the High Court. Of the four who dissented, three remain.

The day has indeed arrived when television is commonplace in our daily lives. Technical advances over the last ten years have made equipment less obtrusive and the majority of media personnel have come to view their role as the conscience of the community with greater responsibility.

It is appropriate to compare some of the specific criticisms made by Mr. Justice Clark in the Estes opinion to the case sub judice. Justice Clark made reference to the "telltale red lights" on the television cameras which would distract the jury. No such lights were present on the cameras used throughout the Zamora trial. Justice Clark felt the jurors' eyes would be fixed on the cameras rather than the witnesses. This Court took particular note of the jurors throughout the trial and such was not the case. Concern was expressed

in Estes that jurors would be subject to seeing portions of the trial on television or hearing broadcase commentary. This was avoided in the instant trial as previously discussed.

Further concern was expressed that the presence of cameras would have an impact upon witnesses to the extent they would become demoralized and frightened or given to overstatement. Further concern was expressed that in the presence of cameras some witnesses would become "cocky" while other witnesses may suffer from faulty memory and the accuracy of their statements may be severely undermined. In this regard Justice Clark felt that the presence of the cameras could cause embarrassment to witnesses and impede the search for truth and cause a natural tendency toward overdramatization. He felt inquisitive strangers and "cranks" might approach witnesses on the street with

jibes, advice or demands for explanation of their testimony.

No such problems were apparent in Ronney Zamora's trial. This Court must concur with Mr. Justice Clark's concern regarding the possible violation of the rule against witnesses. The rule, or course, is discretionary but when invoked should not be violated. It is felt however the learned justice misplaced his concern when he directed it toward television and radio broadcasts. Trials of great public interest are not confined to the electronic media and are more often reported in greater detail on the printed page. The witness who would violate the rule by watching portions of a trial on television or listen to radio broadcasts is the same witness who would without hesitation devour every word ina newspaper article which he had been instruted not to read. Compliance with the rule is a matter of

integrity on the part of the witness and if he violates the Court's instructions there are sufficient sanctions available to the trial judge to admonish him.

Mr. Justice Clark points out that television is particularly bad where the judge is elected and notes that such is the case in all but six states. He noted that it would be difficult for judges to remain oblivious to the pressures that the news media can bring both directly and through the shaping of public opinion.

This Court, with the deepest respect for Mr. Justice Clark, disagrees.

The judge's conduct in the course of a trial should not be screened from public scrutiny. This is especially true since the judicial branch of government is the only bulwark that stands as a shield between the people and the executive sword. The public has a right to know whether a judge is decisive or

indecisive, attentive or inattentive, courteous or rude, whether or not he can maintain control over the trial proceedings and if he appears learned or confused. To this extent it makes little difference whether the judge is observed by spectators in the courtroom or by spectators viewing television.

However, in light of this concern, this Court specifically requested that prior to the televised proceedings and intermittently throughout the telecast the station announcer caution the public that they were not to set their minds upon a determination of any issue for the reason that they were not seeing the trial in its entirety.

This admonition was also given because Justice Clark's concern that the presence of cameras in the courtroom would have an adverse effect on the defendant. Neither the defendant nor his attorney exhibited

any concern nor raised any objection to the presence of cameras in the Zamora trial trial.

Finally, Mr. Justice Clark addressed himself to the concern that telecasting may deprive an accused of effective counsel. He pointed out there would be distractions, instrusions into confidential attorney-client relationships, and the temptation afforded by television to play to the public audience.

These concerns are real. However, as mentioned elsewhere inthis report, care was taken to insure that no communications between attorney and client were broadcast or even recorded. There was never an intrusion into the attorney-client relationship.

The greater concern of an attorney sacrificing the interests of his client on the altar of counsel's personal ego is far more disturbing. But, here again,

if such were the case appropriate safeguards have been built into the law for post-conviction relief. (See Florida Criminal Rule of Procedure 3.850.) In addition, such conduct on the part of an attorney would be deplorable as to merit disciplinary proceedings by the bar and the Supreme Court.

The Estes case, which is published complete with pictures, shows the atmosphere prevailing in the courtroom was more in tune with a network television studio than a place of justice. These photographs depict not one but a battery of cameras, cables snaking across the courtroom floor and a crowd of reporters that would appear to be attending a press convention rather than a trial. All of these abuses were eliminated in this case not only by virtue of the Supreme Court order but by the excellent self-policing of the media personnel.

It is interesting to note that the Estes trial was viewed by an estimated 100,000 people according to Justice Clark; the worldwide coverage of the Zamora trial was viewed by several million. [2]

The conduct of the Zamora trial in this pilot experiment must be viewed as a success. This was due to the excellent cooperation of all press personnel involved and particularly Mr. Steve Tello who, as the Court appointed liaison, coordinated media activities. This Court received additional assistance from Mr. Joe Averill, attorney for the Miami News, Mr. Jim Spaniola, attorney for The Miami Herald and Mr. Alan Milledge, attorney for WCKT-

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2. State of Florida v. Zamora was listed in T.V. Guide and local newspapers as a regularly scheduled program on WPBT (Channel 2). This trial took place during the Nielsen rating period (A.C. Nielsen Co.) and the results showed on a given evening the Zamora trial was viewed by more people than watched the Johnny Carson show during the same time period on WCKT (Channel 7) the NBC affiliate.

TV, Channel 7. Each of these attorneys conferred with the Court prior to the trial and made themselves available to explain the Supreme Court's order to all media personnel.

Recommendations

1. Equipment and Personnel

(a) No change recommended.

(b) In major trials such as Zamora it is suggested that still camera operators be permitted to take photographs provided one camera person is taking black and white pictures and the other color.

(c) It is recommended the location of cameras be designated in the courtroom by the presiding trial judge rather than the chief judge of the circuit. In the Zamora trial the cameras were originally positioned directly behind counsel table and the camera microphone could pick up even the faintest whisper. This was

changed on the Saturday preceding the trial by the presiding judge because the chief judge could not be located. In a circuit this size it would seem inappropriate to thrust the chief judge into the role of "assistant director" in charge of lights and cameras.

(d) In any trial of great public interest where many media personnel will be participating, it is recommended that a mandatory pretrial conference be held between the court and the press. At this conference a liaison person should be appointed to conduct all further communications between the media and the court.

2. Sound and Light criteria.

(a) No change recommended.

(b) No change recommended.

(c) No change recommended.

3. Location of equipment and personnel.

(a) The same change is recommended here as in 1.(c) above.

There should be a separate room designated for television monitors and technical personnel. Permission should be granted to install telephone equipment at media expense in order not to have reporters using the telephone of judge's secretaries, bailiffs or court reporters. This procedure (except for telephones) was employed during the Zamora trial and both the press corps and the Court found such a facility to be not only very convenient, but more in keeping with the dignity and decorum expected in a Justice building. This room housed all the equipment and personnel without difficulty and the room was completely maintained by the technicians. The morning following the close of the trial the building superintendent had a crew available to clean the room, however the technical people had already removed their equipment, down to the last piece of tape that secured the wires to

the floor and walls, leaving the room in spotless condition.

(b) Again, the same change is recommended as in 1.(c) above.

(c) A specific place in the courtroom should be designated by the trial judge for all reporters in an area assigned to the "press". This permits all media personnel to be subject to directions of the bailiff or court liaison person and offers them an area of privacy where they may take notes undisturbed by surrounding spectators. This would also eliminate clashes between spectators and reporters over who has the right to sit where.

4. Movement during proceedings.

No change recommended.

5. Courtroom light sources.

This Court would again recommend the same change as in 1.(c) above.

6. Conferences of counsel.

No change recommended.

7. Impermissible use of media material.

It is the personal feeling of this Court that video tape and audio reproductions would be of great value to an appellate court in reviewing trial proceedings. The printed record standing alone does not indicate voice inflections, facial expressions, a witness's demeanor, the demeanor of the trial judge or the conduct of counsel. It is recommended the Supreme Court reevaluate its prohibition against the use of film, video tape, still photographs and audio reproductions for the purpose of appellate review at the conclusion of this pilot program.

8. Appellate review.

It is respectfully recommended without comment the Supreme Court address the pending issues in the trial court order filed by Post-Newsweek Stations, Florida, Inc.

9. Evaluation of program.

It is not felt the Zamora trial is itself sufficient to make a final determination concerning the modification of Canon 3A(7). The Court realizes the impact of this report not only on this canon but Canon 35 of the American Bar Association as well. Therefore, in accordance with this paragraph, a final report will be submitted at the conclusion of the pilot program. It is further recommended that in any trial where television and still cameras will be present in the courtroom the trial judge order the jury sequestered if it be a jury trial. It is also recommended witnesses be given strong admonitions by the trial judge concerning their viewing of trial proceedings as well as their reading reports in the printed media.

Further, in each case covered by television and still cameras during this pilot program where there is a jury, the presid-

ing judge should confer with the jurors at the conclusion of the trial, in camera, to elicit their comments and report them to the Supreme Court.

Finally, it is emphatically urged that strong disciplinary action be taken against any attorney or judge who solicits media coverage of a trial for personal or political motives.

Very respectfully submitted,

/s/ PAUL BAKER

PAUL BAKER
Circuit Judge
Eleventh Judicial Circuit
of Florida, Criminal Division

THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

CASE NO. 79-1
(Court Administration)

IN RE:	
DESIGNATED LOCATIONS OF TELEVISION CAMERA EQUIPMENT ON THE FOURTH FLOOR OF THE METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY JUSTICE BUILDING	ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 79-31

PURSUANT TO the Order of April 12, 1979, of the Supreme Court of Florida, entered in Case No. 46,835, the Chief Judge of each Circuit Court in the State of Florida is charged with the responsibility of designating locations for television camera equipment, microphones and still camera equipment in each court facility within such Circuit. To accomplish this end, the Chief Judge of this Circuit and a committee of Judges met with representatives of the several television stations which expressed an interest in televising, from time to time, judicial proceedings in this Circuit and also with representatives of the various newspapers which expressed similar interest.

As the result of such meetings, representatives of such television stations expressed to the Court their preferences with regard to location of television camera equipment within the facilities of the Metropolitan Dade County Justice Building, site of misdemeanor and felony trials in the Eleventh Judicial Circuit. The Chief Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit has reviewed the preferences expressed by the various television stations and consulted with the Judges of the Criminal Divisions of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida, in and for Dade County, with regard to such preferences. Based upon such review and such consultations, it is

ORDERED as follows:

1. Exhibits A through I, inclusive, attached hereto and incorporated herein are sketches of the courtrooms or judicial facilities located on the fourth floor of the Metropolitan Dade County Justice Building.

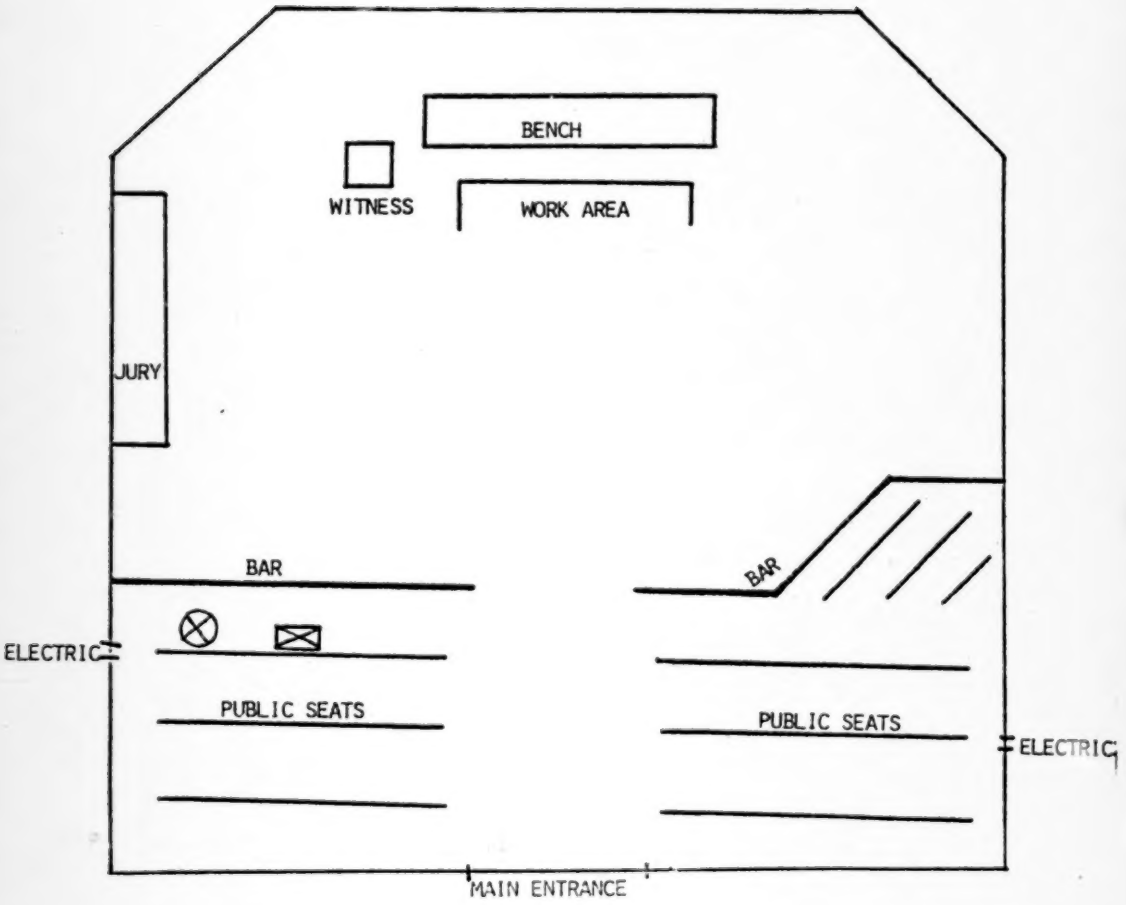
2. The locations of the television cameras in the respective courtrooms or court facilities on the fourth floor of the Metropolitan Dade County Justice Building are designated on Exhibits A through I, inclusive. The designated location of television cameras in indicated by the use on each of the attached exhibits by a circle through which an "X" has been drawn.

3. Any ambiguity resulting from the use of the sketches which are Exhibits A through I, inclusive, may be resolved, on an interim basis, by the presiding judge. Such ambiguity, however, shall not result in exclusion of television camera equipment. Further clarification of any ambiguity in Exhibits A through I, inclusive, may be sought from the Chief Judge by any interested party.

DONE AND ORDERED in Chambers at Miami, Dade County, Florida, this 27th day of April, 1979.

EDWARD D. COWATT, CHIEF JUDGE
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF FLORIDA

COURTROOM 4-4



⊗ THE FIRST TWO SEATS FROM THE WALL IN THE FIRST ROW ON THE LEFT SIDE OF COURTROOM.

⊠ THE THIRD SEAT FROM THE WALL IN THE FIRST ROW ON THE LEFT SIDE OF COURTROOM.

EXHIBIT D

AA37

A Sample Survey Of The Attitudes Of Individuals Associated With Trials Involving Electronic Media And Still Photography Coverage In Selected Florida Courts Between July 5, 1977 and June 30, 1978

Prepared By:

The Judicial Planning Coordination Unit

Office Of The State Courts Administrator

* This reproduction does not include the lengthy description of the evolution, structure and methodology of the survey, but does include the survey results.

Section One

Frequencies

1. Do you feel allowing television, photographic and radio coverage in the courtroom made you more informed about Florida's legal system?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	35.9%	1. Not at all	36.9%	1. Not at all	58.3%	1. Not at all	52.4%
2. Slightly	15.0%	2. Slightly	17.3%	2. Slightly	10.2%	2. Slightly	15.6%
3. Moderately	19.7%	3. Moderately	16.2%	3. Moderately	9.3%	3. Moderately	16.3%
4. Very	21.5%	4. Very	20.7%	4. Very	17.6%	4. Very	8.8%
5. Extremely	7.9%	5. Extremely	8.8%	5. Extremely	4.6%	5. Extremely	6.8%
average response	2.6	average response	2.5	average response	2.1	average response	2.1

2. Do you feel allowing television, photographic and radio coverage in the courtroom made you disrespectful towards Florida's courts?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	87.3%	1. Not at all	79.5%	1. Not at all	88.9%	1. Not at all	83.2%
2. Slightly	6.5%	2. Slightly	8.8%	2. Slightly	4.6%	2. Slightly	7.4%
3. Moderately	3.0%	3. Moderately	5.1%	3. Moderately	2.8%	3. Moderately	6.7%
4. Very	2.1%	4. Very	2.8%	4. Very	2.8%	4. Very	2.0%
5. Extremely	1.2%	5. Extremely	3.7%	5. Extremely	.9%	5. Extremely	.7%
average response	1.2	average response	1.4	average response	1.3	average response	1.3

3. Do you feel allowing television, photographic, and radio coverage in the courtroom made you more favorable towards the Florida courts?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	51.4%	1. Not at all	53.7%	1. Not at all	61.1%	1. Not at all	64.2%
2. Slightly	9.7%	2. Slightly	9.5%	2. Slightly	8.3%	2. Slightly	11.5%
3. Moderately	14.8%	3. Moderately	16.6%	3. Moderately	12.0%	3. Moderately	8.8%
4. Very	19.0%	4. Very	13.4%	4. Very	11.1%	4. Very	3.8%
5. Extremely	5.1%	5. Extremely	6.8%	5. Extremely	7.4%	5. Extremely	6.8%
average response	2.2	average response	2.1	average response	2.1	average response	1.9

4. How did the presence of television, photographers, photographic equipment or radio coverage in the courtroom affect the dignity of the courtroom proceedings?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Greatly increased	8.6%	1. Greatly increased	10.6%	1. Greatly increased	8.3%	1. Greatly increased	3.4%
2. Slightly increased	9.8%	2. Slightly increased	12.9%	2. Slightly increased	5.6%	2. Slightly increased	11.4%
3. No effect	66.9%	3. No effect	49.2%	3. No effect	54.6%	3. No effect	39.6%
4. Slightly decreased	11.3%	4. Slightly decreased	16.6%	4. Slightly decreased	23.1%	4. Slightly decreased	30.9%
5. Greatly decreased	3.4%	5. Greatly decreased	10.7%	5. Greatly decreased	8.3%	5. Greatly decreased	14.8%
average response	2.9	average response	3.05	average response	3.2	average response	3.3

5. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic, or radio coverage in the courtroom disrupt the trial?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	77.6%	1. Not at all	57.0%	1. Not at all	49.1%	1. Not at all	41.6%
2. Slightly	14.3%	2. Slightly	24.3%	2. Slightly	34.9%	2. Slightly	28.9%
3. Moderately	5.3%	3. Moderately	11.1%	3. Moderately	10.4%	3. Moderately	16.8%
4. Very	2.6%	4. Very	4.4%	4. Very	2.8%	4. Very	8.7%
5. Extremely	.2%	5. Extremely	3.3%	5. Extremely	2.8%	5. Extremely	4.0%
average response	1.3	average response	1.75	average response	1.65	average response	2.0

6. To what extent were you aware of the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom during the trial?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	19.5%	1. Not at all	20.0%	1. Not at all	3.8%	1. Not at all	12.7%
2. Slightly	55.1%	2. Slightly	39.4%	2. Slightly	44.3%	2. Slightly	39.3%
3. Moderately	11.9%	3. Moderately	15.8%	3. Moderately	20.8%	3. Moderately	15.3%
4. Very	9.0%	4. Very	16.0%	4. Very	18.9%	4. Very	21.3%
5. Extremely	4.5%	5. Extremely	8.8%	5. Extremely	12.3%	5. Extremely	11.3%
average response	2.3	average response	2.69	average response	2.7	average response	2.7

7. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom affect your ability to judge the truthfulness of the witness?

	Juror		Attorney	
1.	Greatly helped my ability to judge the truthfulness of witness	2.6%	Greatly helped my ability to judge the truthfulness of witness	1.4%
2.	Slightly helped my ability to judge the truthfulness of witness	2.2%	Slightly helped my ability to judge the truthfulness of witness	2.0%
3.	No effect	91.4%	No effect	78.2%
4.	Slightly hindered my ability to judge the truthfulness of witness	2.6%	Slightly hindered my ability to judge the truthfulness of witness	12.2%
5.	Greatly hindered my ability to judge the truthfulness of witness	1.2%	Greatly hindered my ability to judge the truthfulness of witness	6.1%
	average response	3.0	average response	3.1

8. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic, or radio coverage in the courtroom affect you from concentrating on the testimony?

	Juror
1.	Not at all 84.5%
2.	Slightly 9.5%
3.	Moderately 3.2%
4.	Very 2.1%
5.	Extremely .7%

average response 1.2

9. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make you self-conscious?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	66.8%	1. Not at all	46.4%	1. Not at all	42.5%	1. Not at all	37.3%
2. Slightly	21.6%	2. Slightly	24.7%	2. Slightly	27.4%	2. Slightly	36.7%
3. Moderately	3.9%	3. Moderately	12.5%	3. Moderately	13.2%	3. Moderately	13.3%
4. Very	4.2%	4. Very	9.8%	4. Very	14.2%	4. Very	8.0%
5. Extremely	3.5%	5. Extremely	6.6%	5. Extremely	2.8%	5. Extremely	4.7%
average response	1.5	average response	2.1	average response	1.8	average response	2.0

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10. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make you feel more responsible for your actions.

Juror		Witness	
1. Not at all	76.0%	1. Not at all	61.2%
2. Slightly	7.9%	2. Slightly	11.9%
3. Moderately	6.5%	3. Moderately	9.9%
4. Very	6.3%	4. Very	11.8%
5. Extremely	3.3%	5. Extremely	5.2%
average response	1.5	average response	1.92

11. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make you nervous?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	74.7%	1. Not at all	53.4%	1. Not at all	65.1%	1. Not at all	60.0%
2. Slightly	17.9%	2. Slightly	26.3%	2. Slightly	21.7%	2. Slightly	26.7%
3. Moderately	2.8%	3. Moderately	8.0%	3. Moderately	5.7%	3. Moderately	8.0%
4. Very	1.4%	4. Very	6.6%	4. Very	4.7%	4. Very	3.3%
5. Extremely	3.2%	5. Extremely	5.8%	5. Extremely	2.8%	5. Extremely	2.0%
average response	1.4	average response	1.9	average response	1.49	average response	1.5

12. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make you more attentive?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	80.1%	1. Not at all	64.2%	1. Not at all	61.0%	1. Not at all	70.0%
2. Slightly	9.8%	2. Slightly	16.6%	2. Slightly	18.1%	2. Slightly	19.3%
3. Moderately	4.8%	3. Moderately	9.4%	3. Moderately	9.5%	3. Moderately	6.7%
4. Very	3.8%	4. Very	6.7%	4. Very	3.8%	4. Very	3.3%
5. Extremely	1.4%	5. Extremely	3.1%	5. Extremely	7.6%	5. Extremely	.7%
average response	1.4	average response	1.7	average response	1.82	average response	1.5

13. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom distract you during the trial?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	77.0%	1. Not at all	60.6%	1. Not at all	57.0%	1. Not at all	40.7%
2. Slightly	18.7%	2. Slightly	23.3%	2. Slightly	29.0%	2. Slightly	34.0%
3. Moderately	2.2%	3. Moderately	6.7%	3. Moderately	7.5%	3. Moderately	11.3%
4. Very	1.0%	4. Very	5.5%	4. Very	3.7%	4. Very	8.7%
5. Extremely	1.2%	5. Extremely	3.9%	5. Extremely	2.8%	5. Extremely	5.3%
average response	1.3	average response	1.76	average response	1.6	average response	2.0

14. During the trial, to what extent did you want to see or hear yourself in the media?

Juror		Witness	
1. Not at all	72.3%	1. Not at all	62.5%
2. Slightly	18.6%	2. Slightly	18.5%
3. Moderately	5.7%	3. Moderately	12.5%
4. Very	2.9%	4. Very	4.2%
5. Extremely	.5%	5. Extremely	2.2%
average response	1.4	average response	1.68

15. During the trial, how did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom affect your respect for the courts?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel	
1. Greatly increased	9.8%	1. Greatly increased	9.9%	1. Greatly increased	10.2%
2. Slightly increased	9.3%	2. Slightly increased	7.6%	2. Slightly increased	5.7%
3. No effect	72.5%	3. No effect	66.0%	3. No effect	67.6%
4. Slightly decreased	5.3%	4. Slightly decreased	10.7%	4. Slightly decreased	13.9%
5. Greatly decreased	3.1%	5. Greatly decreased	5.8%	5. Greatly decreased	4.6%
average response	2.8	average response	2.98	average response	3.0

16. To what extent did you feel the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom during the trial made the case more important?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	52.0%	1. Not at all	41.9%	1. Not at all	55.1%	1. Not at all	20.1%
2. Slightly	20.5%	2. Slightly	18.6%	2. Slightly	12.1%	2. Slightly	16.1%
3. Moderately	13.9%	3. Moderately	18.8%	3. Moderately	17.8%	3. Moderately	26.8%
4. Very	9.6%	4. Very	11.8%	4. Very	7.5%	4. Very	23.5%
5. Extremely	4.0%	5. Extremely	8.8%	5. Extremely	7.5%	5. Extremely	13.4%
average response	1.9	average response	2.31	average response	2.0	average response	3.0

17. To what extent did you feel the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom during the testimony of witnesses made that testimony more important?

Juror		Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	73.5%	1. Not at all	72.6%	1. Not at all	44.9%
2. Slightly	10.1%	2. Slightly	11.3%	2. Slightly	14.3%
3. Moderately	6.6%	3. Moderately	5.7%	3. Moderately	17.0%
4. Very	7.7%	4. Very	5.7%	4. Very	13.6%
5. Extremely	2.1%	5. Extremely	4.7%	5. Extremely	10.2%
average response	1.5	average response	1.57	average response	2.4

18. Overall, would you favor or oppose allowing television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Completely in Favor	49.1%	1. Completely in Favor	41.3%	1. Completely in Favor	36.1%	1. Completely in Favor	38.9%
2. Slightly in Favor	15.8%	2. Slightly in Favor	14.6%	2. Slightly in Favor	11.1%	2. Slightly in Favor	17.4%
3. No Opinion	8.3%	3. No Opinion	8.3%	3. No Opinion	11.1%	3. No Opinion	2.0%
4. Slightly Opposed	10.7%	4. Slightly Opposed	11.5%	4. Slightly Opposed	16.7%	4. Slightly Opposed	12.8%
5. Completely Opposed	15.6%	5. Completely Opposed	24.3%	5. Completely Opposed	25.0%	5. Completely Opposed	28.9%
average response	2.2	average response	2.61	average response	2.87	average response	2.57

19. To what extent were you concerned that someone may try to harm you in some way because of your appearance as a juror, witness, court staff person or attorney being on television?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	61.4%	1. Not at all	71.0%	1. Not at all	85.0%	1. Not at all	81.8%
2. Slightly	23.4%	2. Slightly	13.0%	2. Slightly	8.4%	2. Slightly	10.8%
3. Moderately	6.3%	3. Moderately	4.9%	3. Moderately	4.7%	3. Moderately	4.7%
4. Very	4.2%	4. Very	6.1%	4. Very	.9%	4. Very	1.4%
5. Extremely	4.7%	5. Extremely	5.0%	5. Extremely	.9%	5. Extremely	1.4%
average response	1.7	average response	1.6	average response	1.29	average response	1.25

20. To what extent were you concerned that someone may try to harm you in some way because of your appearance as a juror, witness, court staff person or attorney being photographed?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	61.0%	1. Not at all	70.5%	1. Not at all	85.8%	1. Not at all	84.0%
2. Slightly	23.7%	2. Slightly	14.4%	2. Slightly	7.5%	2. Slightly	10.7%
3. Moderately	6.5%	3. Moderately	5.2%	3. Moderately	4.7%	3. Moderately	3.3%
4. Very	4.8%	4. Very	4.5%	4. Very	.9%	4. Very	1.3%
5. Extremely	4.1%	5. Extremely	5.3%	5. Extremely	.9%	5. Extremely	.7%
average response	1.7	average response	1.58	average response	1.29	average response	1.17

21. To what extent were you concerned that someone may try to harm you in some way because of your appearance as a juror, witness, court staff person or attorney being in the newspapers?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	63.9%	1. Not at all	72.0%	1. Not at all	83.0%	1. Not at all	83.3%
2. Slightly	21.4%	2. Slightly	14.1%	2. Slightly	10.4%	2. Slightly	12.7%
3. Moderately	6.0%	3. Moderately	4.9%	3. Moderately	5.7%	3. Moderately	2.7%
4. Very	5.3%	4. Very	3.9%	4. Very	No Resp.	4. Very	.7%
5. Extremely	3.4%	5. Extremely	5.2%	5. Extremely	.9%	5. Extremely	.7%
average response	1.6	average response	1.55	average response	1.28	average response	1.16

22. To what extent were you concerned that people would try to harm you in some way because of your appearance as a juror, witness, court staff person or attorney being on radio?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	76.3%	1. Not at all	78.8%	1. Not at all	88.7%	1. Not at all	89.8%
2. Slightly	14.7%	2. Slightly	11.8%	2. Slightly	8.5%	2. Slightly	8.2%
3. Moderately	4.1%	3. Moderately	3.9%	3. Moderately	1.9%	3. Moderately	1.4%
4. Very	2.9%	4. Very	3.0%	4. Very	No Resp.	4. Very	No Resp.
5. Extremely	1.9%	5. Extremely	2.4%	5. Extremely	.9%	5. Extremely	.7%
average response	1.4	average response	1.38	average response	1.18	average response	1.09

23. a) To what extent were you concerned that people would know you were serving on a particular jury and try to influence your decision as a result of the television coverage of the trial?

Juror

1.	Not at all	81.9%
2.	Slightly	9.8%
3.	Moderately	4.5%
4.	Very	1.7%
5.	Extremely	2.1%

average response 1.3

23. b) To what extent were you concerned that people would know you were a witness in a particular trial and try to influence your testimony as a result of the television coverage of the trial?

Witness

1.	Not at all	82.5%
2.	Slightly	8.5%
3.	Moderately	3.5%
4.	Very	3.7%
5.	Extremely	2.8%

average response 1.35

24. a) To what extent were you concerned that people would know you were serving on a particular jury and try to influence your decision as a result of the photographic coverage of the trial?

Juror

1.	Not at all	84.2%
2.	Slightly	9.0%
3.	Moderately	3.3%
4.	Very	1.4%
5.	Extremely	2.1%

average response 1.3

24. b) To what extent were you concerned that people would know you were a witness in a particular trial and try to influence your testimony as a result of the photographic coverage of the trial?

Witness

1.	Not at all	84.0%
2.	Slightly	8.2%
3.	Moderately	2.5%
4.	Very	3.0%
5.	Extremely	2.4%

average response 1.32

25. a) To what extent were you concerned that people would know you were serving on a particular jury and try to influence your decision as a result of the radio coverage of the trial?

Juror

1.	Not at all	88.2%
2.	Slightly	6.6%
3.	Moderately	2.4%
4.	Very	1.4%
5.	Extremely	1.4%

average response 1.2

25. b) To what extent were you concerned that people would know you were a witness in a particular trial and try to influence your testimony as a result of the radio coverage of the trial?

Witness

1.	Not at all	86.1%
2.	Slightly	7.0%
3.	Moderately	2.4%
4.	Very	2.7%
5.	Extremely	1.9%

average response 1.27

26. a) To what extent were you concerned that people would know you were serving on a particular jury and try to influence your decision as a result of the newspaper coverage of the trial?

Juror

1.	Not at all	85.6%
2.	Slightly	7.8%
3.	Moderately	3.1%
4.	Very	1.4%
5.	Extremely	2.1%

average response 1.2

26. b) To what extent were you concerned that people would know you were a witness in a particular trial and try to influence your testimony as a result of the newspaper coverage of the trial?

Witness

1.	Not at all	83.6%
2.	Slightly	9.0%
3.	Moderately	1.9%
4.	Very	3.1%
5.	Extremely	2.4%

average response 1.3

27. To what extent did knowing that the proceedings may be televised affect your desire to participate in the trial?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	86.1%	1. Not at all	73.2%	1. Not at all	80.4%	1. Not at all	56.5%
2. Slightly	5.9%	2. Slightly	10.4%	2. Slightly	9.3%	2. Slightly	20.4%
3. Moderately	2.8%	3. Moderately	4.6%	3. Moderately	6.5%	3. Moderately	15.6%
4. Very	2.8%	4. Very	5.7%	4. Very	1.9%	4. Very	4.1%
5. Extremely	2.4%	5. Extremely	6.2%	5. Extremely	1.9%	5. Extremely	3.4%
average response	1.3	average response	1.63	average response	1.35	average response	1.74

28. To what extent did knowing that the proceedings may be on radio affect your desire to participate in the trial?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	91.3%	1. Not at all	80.1%	1. Not at all	83.2%	1. Not at all	68.5%
2. Slightly	5.0%	2. Slightly	7.2%	2. Slightly	9.3%	2. Slightly	15.1%
3. Moderately	1.4%	3. Moderately	4.4%	3. Moderately	3.7%	3. Moderately	11.0%
4. Very	1.0%	4. Very	4.1%	4. Very	1.9%	4. Very	2.7%
5. Extremely	1.2%	5. Extremely	4.2%	5. Extremely	1.9%	5. Extremely	2.7%
average response	1.2	average response	1.45	average response	1.3	average response	1.5

29. To what extent did knowing that the proceedings may be photographed affect your desire to participate in the trial?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	85.1%	1. Not at all	76.2%	1. Not at all	80.6%	1. Not at all	63.3%
2. Slightly	8.2%	2. Slightly	9.4%	2. Slightly	12.0%	2. Slightly	18.7%
3. Moderately	2.9%	3. Moderately	4.2%	3. Moderately	3.7%	3. Moderately	10.7%
4. Very	1.2%	4. Very	4.4%	4. Very	1.9%	4. Very	4.0%
5. Extremely	2.6%	5. Extremely	5.8%	5. Extremely	1.9%	5. Extremely	3.3%
average response	1.3	average response	1.55	average response	1.29	average response	1.6

30. To what extent did knowing that the proceedings may receive newspaper coverage affect your desire to participate in the trial?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	87.6%	1. Not at all	78.3%	1. Not at all	86.1%	1. Not at all	65.3%
2. Slightly	6.2%	2. Slightly	8.4%	2. Slightly	6.5%	2. Slightly	15.3%
3. Moderately	4.5%	3. Moderately	5.7%	3. Moderately	4.6%	3. Moderately	13.3%
4. Very	.2%	4. Very	3.2%	4. Very	1.9%	4. Very	3.3%
5. Extremely	1.4%	5. Extremely	4.4%	5. Extremely	.9%	5. Extremely	2.7%
average response	1.2	average response	1.5	average response	1.2	average response	1.6

32. Please check the photographic equipment and personnel which were visible to you during the court proceeding.

Juror	
1. Still Camera	6.4%
2. Movie/Television Camera	11.4%
3. Still Camera Operators	1.9%
4. Movie/Television Camera Operators	6.1%
5. Cable and Electrical Cords	1.1%
6. All of the above	13.0%
7. Combination of the above	60.1%

Witness	
1. Still Camera	6.8%
2. Movie/Television Camera	10.1%
3. Still Camera Operators	1.8%
4. Movie/Television Camera Operators	4.3%
5. Cable and Electrical Cords	2.0%
6. All of the above	20.3%
7. Combination of the above	54.7%

Court Personnel	
1. Still Camera	2.8%
2. Movie/Television Camera	2.8%
3. Still Camera Operators	No Resps.
4. Movie/Television Camera Operators	2.8%
5. Cable and Electrical Cords	.9%
6. All of the above	55.6%
7. Combination of the above	34.3%

Attorney	
1. Still Camera	2.7%
2. Movie/Television Camera	1.3%
3. Still Camera Operators	.7%
4. Movie/Television Camera Operators	.7%
5. Cable and Electrical Cords	No Resps.
6. All of the above	55.7%
7. Combination of the above	38.9%

33. Was the presence of the equipment distracting to you personally?

Juror		Witness		Court Personnel		Attorneys	
1. No	89.0%	1. No	79.0%	1. No	74.0%	1. No	58.1%
2. Yes	11.0%	2. Yes	21.0%	2. Yes	26.0%	2. Yes	41.9%
average response	1.1	average response	1.3	average response	1.3	average response	1.39

Section Two

Frequencies

1. a. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make the attorney's self-conscious?

   b. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make the opposing attorney self-conscious?

   c. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make you self-conscious?

a. Court Personnel

1.	Not at all	35.6%
2.	Slightly	32.7%
3.	Moderately	16.8%
4.	Very	9.9%
5.	Extremely	5.0%

average response 2.1

b. Attorney's view of opposing attorney

1.	Not at all	42.5%
2.	Slightly	32.1%
3.	Moderately	17.9%
4.	Very	4.5%
5.	Extremely	3.0%

average response 2.0

c. Attorney's view of him/herself

1.	Not at all	37.3%
2.	Slightly	36.7%
3.	Moderately	13.3%
4.	Very	8.0%
5.	Extremely	4.7%

average response 2.0

2. a. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make the attorney's actions flamboyant?

   b. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make the opposing attorney's actions flamboyant?

   c. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make your actions flamboyant?

a. Court Personnel		b. Attorney's view of opposing attorney		c. Attorney's view of him/herself	
1. Not at all	44.3%	1. Not at all	54.8%	1. Not at all	79.3%
2. Slightly	30.2%	2. Slightly	18.5%	2. Slightly	14.7%
3. Moderately	17.0%	3. Moderately	17.8%	3. Moderately	4.7%
4. Very	4.7%	4. Very	5.9%	4. Very	1.3%
5. Extremely	3.8%	5. Extremely	3.0%	5. Extremely	0
average response	1.9	average response	1.8	average response	1.3

3. a. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic, or radio coverage in the courtroom make the attorney's more attentive?

b. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic, or radio coverage in the courtroom make the opposing attorney more attentive?

c. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic, or radio coverage in the courtroom make you more attentive?

a. Court Personnel

1. Not at all	46.0%
2. Slightly	25.0%
3. Moderately	15.0%
4. Very	9.0%
5. Extremely	5.0%

average response 2.1

b. Attorney's view of opposing attorney

1. Not at all	66.4%
2. Slightly	18.4%
3. Moderately	12.8%
4. Very	1.6%
5. Extremely	.8%

average response 1.6

c. Attorney's view of him/herself

1. Not at all	70.0%
2. Slightly	19.3%
3. Moderately	6.7%
4. Very	3.3%
5. Extremely	.7%

average response 1.5

4. a. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make the attorney's nervous?

   b. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make the opposing attorney nervous?

   c. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make you nervous?

a. Court Personnel		b. Attorney's view of opposing attorney		c. Attorney's view of him/herself	
1. Not at all	52.9%	1. Not at all	59.8%	1. Not at all	60.0%
2. Slightly	32.4%	2. Slightly	27.9%	2. Slightly	26.7%
3. Moderately	6.9%	3. Moderately	5.7%	3. Moderately	8.0%
4. Very	4.9%	4. Very	4.9%	4. Very	3.3%
5. Extremely	2.9%	5. Extremely	1.6%	5. Extremely	2.0%
average response	1.7	average response	1.5	average response	1.5

5. a. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make the attorneys better prepared?

   b. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make the opposing attorney better prepared?

   c. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make you better prepared?

a. Court Personnel		b. Attorney's view of opposing attorney		c. Attorney's view of him/herself	
1. Not at all	63.7%	1. Not at all	78.1%	1. Not at all	73.3%
2. Slightly	14.7%	2. Slightly	15.6%	2. Slightly	13.3%
3. Moderately	8.8%	3. Moderately	3.9%	3. Moderately	7.3%
4. Very	5.9%	4. Very	1.6%	4. Very	3.3%
5. Extremely	6.9%	5. Extremely	.8%	5. Extremely	2.7%
average response	1.8	average response	1.4	average response	1.5

6. a. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom distract the attorneys?

   b. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom distract the opposing attorney?

   c. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom distract you?

a. Court Personnel		b. Attorney's view of opposing attorney		c. Attorney's view of him/herself	
1. Not at all	53.3%	1. Not at all	53.2%	1. Not at all	40.7%
2. Slightly	36.2%	2. Slightly	29.8%	2. Slightly	34.0%
3. Moderately	4.8%	3. Moderately	9.7%	3. Moderately	11.3%
4. Very	2.9%	4. Very	4.8%	4. Very	8.7%
5. Extremely	2.9%	5. Extremely	2.4%	5. Extremely	5.3%
average response	1.6	average response	1.7	average response	2.0

Section Three

Frequencies

1. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make the witnesses self-conscious?

Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	14.6%	1. Not at all	24.1%
2. Slightly	36.9%	2. Slightly	28.4%
3. Moderately	33.0%	3. Moderately	19.1%
4. Very	5.8%	4. Very	16.3%
5. Extremely	9.7%	5. Extremely	12.1%
average response	2.5	average response	2.5

2. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make the witnesses more cooperative?

Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	79.2%	1. Not at all	83.2%
2. Slightly	10.9%	2. Slightly	9.8%
3. Moderately	4.0%	3. Moderately	4.2%
4. Very	5.0%	4. Very	2.1%
5. Extremely	1.0%	5. Extremely	.7%
average response	1.4	average response	1.3

3. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make the witnesses more nervous?

Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	22.3%	1. Not at all	24.8%
2. Slightly	43.7%	2. Slightly	32.6%
3. Moderately	19.4%	3. Moderately	16.3%
4. Very	6.8%	4. Very	13.5%
5. Extremely	7.8%	5. Extremely	12.8%
average response	2.2	average response	2.5

4. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make the witnesses more attentive?

Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	54.8%	1. Not at all	64.7%
2. Slightly	21.2%	2. Slightly	25.9%
3. Moderately	16.3%	3. Moderately	4.3%
4. Very	5.8%	4. Very	3.6%
5. Extremely	1.9%	5. Extremely	1.4%
average response	1.8	average response	1.5

5. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make the witnesses act flamboyant?

Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	65.4%	1. Not at all	68.1%
2. Slightly	19.2%	2. Slightly	17.0%
3. Moderately	10.6%	3. Moderately	9.9%
4. Very	2.9%	4. Very	3.5%
5. Extremely	1.9%	5. Extremely	1.4%
average response	1.5	average response	1.5

6. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom distract witnesses?

Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	36.2%	1. Not at all	37.2%
2. Slightly	40.0%	2. Slightly	28.3%
3. Moderately	13.3%	3. Moderately	13.8%
4. Very	4.8%	4. Very	9.7%
5. Extremely	5.7%	5. Extremely	11.0%
average response	2.0	average response	2.2

7. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom inhibit witnesses?

Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	44.6%	1. Not at all	44.1%
2. Slightly	40.6%	2. Slightly	21.0%
3. Moderately	7.9%	3. Moderately	14.7%
4. Very	4.0%	4. Very	11.9%
5. Extremely	3.0%	5. Extremely	8.4%
average response	1.7	average response	2.2

8. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make the judge self-conscious?

Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	60.4%	1. Not at all	42.3%
2. Slightly	25.5%	2. Slightly	21.2%
3. Moderately	3.8%	3. Moderately	18.2%
4. Very	7.5%	4. Very	8.8%
5. Extremely	2.8%	5. Extremely	9.5%
average response	1.5	average response	2.2

9. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make the judge more attentive?

Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	66.0%	1. Not at all	45.7%
2. Slightly	17.0%	2. Slightly	27.1%
3. Moderately	7.5%	3. Moderately	16.4%
4. Very	5.7%	4. Very	6.4%
5. Extremely	3.8%	5. Extremely	4.3%
average response	1.7	average response	2.0

10. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make the judge nervous?

Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	78.1%	1. Not at all	60.1%
2. Slightly	14.3%	2. Slightly	23.2%
3. Moderately	3.8%	3. Moderately	10.1%
4. Very	3.8%	4. Very	2.9%
5. Extremely	0	5. Extremely	3.6%
average response	1.3	average response	1.6

11. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make the judge better prepared?

Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	77.1%	1. Not at all	74.1%
2. Slightly	13.3%	2. Slightly	9.4%
3. Moderately	4.8%	3. Moderately	7.2%
4. Very	1.0%	4. Very	7.2%
5. Extremely	3.8%	5. Extremely	2.2%
average response	1.5	average response	1.6

12. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom distract the judge?

Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	59.4%	1. Not at all	57.6%
2. Slightly	24.5%	2. Slightly	23.7%
3. Moderately	9.4%	3. Moderately	10.1%
4. Very	3.8%	4. Very	4.3%
5. Extremely	2.8%	5. Extremely	4.3%
average response	1.6	average response	1.7

13. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make the jurors self-conscious?

Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	29.0%	1. Not at all	32.6%
2. Slightly	36.0%	2. Slightly	26.4%
3. Moderately	18.0%	3. Moderately	17.8%
4. Very	11.0%	4. Very	12.4%
5. Extremely	6.0%	5. Extremely	10.9%
average response	2.3	average response	2.4

14. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make the jurors more attentive?

Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	55.1%	1. Not at all	55.4%
2. Slightly	21.4%	2. Slightly	26.9%
3. Moderately	11.2%	3. Moderately	14.6%
4. Very	8.2%	4. Very	2.3%
5. Extremely	4.1%	5. Extremely	.8%
average response	1.9	average response	1.7

15. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom make the jurors nervous?

Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	41.0%	1. Not at all	42.7%
2. Slightly	29.0%	2. Slightly	28.2%
3. Moderately	15.0%	3. Moderately	15.3%
4. Very	9.0%	4. Very	7.6%
5. Extremely	6.0%	5. Extremely	6.1%
average response	2.0	average response	2.0

16. To what extent did the presence of television, photographic or radio coverage in the courtroom distract the jurors?

Court Personnel		Attorney	
1. Not at all	47.0%	1. Not at all	36.1%
2. Slightly	28.0%	2. Slightly	30.8%
3. Moderately	16.0%	3. Moderately	12.0%
4. Very	3.0%	4. Very	15.0%
5. Extremely	6.0%	5. Extremely	6.0%
average response	1.8	average response	2.2

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF FLORIDA
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
DADE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33130

EDWARD D. COWART
CHIEF JUDGE
WILLIAM A. HERIN
SENIOR JUDGE

WILBUR S. McDUFF
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

August 4, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO:

Mr. Joel Rosenblatt
Mr. Calvin Fox
Attorney General's Office

Enclosed herewith please find the following information requested by your office:

(a) Statistical information gathered from this office and the information available in the Clerk's computer records involving jury and non-jury trials in Dade County courts (1979-80).

(b) Survey of cases utilizing cameras in the courtroom.

(c) Administrative Orders of the Chief Judge dealing with locations of still camera equipment, television camera equipment and microphones in our court facilities.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if there is anything further you need.

ROGER A. SILVER
Deputy Court Administrator

RAS/ges
Encls.

TRIALS (1979)

From computer records information supplied by William Norton, AOC (Civil Cases) and Phillip Clark, AOC (Criminal Cases)

I. CIRCUIT COURT - General Jurisdiction Division

Jury Trials	721	
Non-Jury Trials	2,482	
Sub-Total		3,203

CIRCUIT COURT - Criminal Division

Jury Trials	309	
Bench Trials	288	
Sub-Total		597

CIRCUIT COURT - Family Division, Family Civil Department

Non-Jury Trials	4,190
Circuit Court Total	7,990

II. COUNTY COURT - Crimes Division

Jury Trials	26	
Non-Jury Trials	1,780	
Sub-Total		1,806

COUNTY COURT - Civil Division

A. Central District (Courthouse)

Jury Trials	6	
Non-Jury Trials:		
Summary Procedure (SP)	5,217	
County Civil (CC)	539	
Sub-Total		6,762

TRIALS (1979)

II. COUNTY COURT - Civil Division (Cont'd)

B. Northwest District

Non-Jury Trials:
Summary Procedure (SP) 142
County Civil (CC) 56

Sub-Total---------- 198

C. North Central District

Non-Jury Trials:
Summary Procedure (SP) 229
County Civil (CC) 91

Sub-Total---------- 320

D. North District

Non-Jury Trials:
Summary Procedure (SP) 248
County Civil (CC) 127

Sub-Total---------- 375

E. East District (Miami Beach)

(Not Reported)

F. South Central District

(Not Reported)

G. South District (Cutler Ridge)

(Not Reported)

County Court Total----------9,461